JAVA GOV$^{T.}$ GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1812.* [NO. 20.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY Order of the President and Magistrates of the Town and environs of Batavia, notice is hereby given to all proprietors or agents having charge over Houses, Godowns, Stables and other Constructures, within the Town, whether they are occupied or not, that agreeable to the Publication of the former Government of the 15th of March 1811, the usual imposition of one month rent is to be paid for them, for this current year, at the Office of the Accountant to the Magistrates at the Stadhouse, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, during the month of July next, and that those neglectfull in making the said payment shall be without convenience proceeded against according to the tenor of the Publication of the 27th February 1804.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAND, *Sec.*

BATAVIA, June 27, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

VAN wegen President en Magistraten van Batavia en dies Ommelanden, wordt aan alle Eigenaren van en de persoonen administratie hebbende over de Huizen, Stallen, Pakhuizen, Pedakken, en andere gebouwen binnen de Stad alhier, het zy dat zy bewoond worden of niet, bekend gemaakt, dat den ontfangst der impositie op dezelven van een maand Huishuur voor dit loopend jaar, navolgens Publicatie der vorige Regering van den 15e Maart 1811, zal geschieden ten Kantore van hunnen Accountant ten Stadhuise, alle Maandag, Dingsdag, Donderdag en Vrydag, van 's voormiddags negen, tot 's namiddags drie uuren, van den 1e tot den laatste van de aanstaande maand July. Zullende by gebreke van betaling tegens de nalatigen zonder oogluiking worden geprocedeert naar den inhoud der Publicatie van den 27e February 1804.

G. F. MEYLAN, *Sec*

BATAVIA, Juny 27e 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN MAITLAND, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment to the Orphan Chamber at Samarang, before the last day of July next, and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment.

Samarang, June 16, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, dan wel Schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Dourierre HOLLE, gelieve daar van opgave te doen voor ultimo Augustus aanstaande, aan het Collegie van Weesmeesteren deser Stede.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de genen die iets te vorderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen JOHANNES BARKEMEYER, gelieven zich te melden, by FREDRIK PIETER SEENA (:wonende aan de oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt:) binnen den tyd van achthien dagen gereekend van heeden af tot den 18e July 1812.—

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geenen die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Burger MARCUS ABZELON, gelieven daar van opgave te doen binnen den tyd van Veertien dagen van dato dezes af, aan de Executeuren J. E. DE MOOR en N. PIETERS,

Batavia den 6de July 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO den Griffier van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, als Curator des boedels en nalatenschappen van insolvent overledenen, en als zoodanig administrerende de boedels van *Arend Cornelis*, in leven Stuurman van het Scheepje *de Harmonie*, *Johan Casper Bernhard*, in leven Kapitein Militair *Rudolph Koch*, in leven Adsistent Schryver, *Petrus Henricus Dietz*, in leven Luitenant der Infanterie, *Jacques Corneille la Perzonne*, in leven Kraukbezoeker, *Jan de Jong*, in leven Luitenant Militair, *Daniel Henry Talbot*, in leven Onderkoopman, *N. Camil*, in leven Luitenant van de Infanterie, *David Kleeman*, in leven Adsistent, *Pieter Baumer*, in leven Onderkoopman, *Hermanus Duin*, in leven Onderkoopman, *Willem George Bouwer*, in leven Bottelier in het Provisie Magazyn, *Hermanus Rooda van Velde*, in leven Hellebardier, *Joan Ursinus Grevenstein*, in leven Luitenant ter Zee, *Daniel Francois van Gryzel*, in leven Ordinair Klerk, *Johannes Kuper*, in leven Boekhouder, *Matthias Dyrhoff*, in leven Stuurman, *J. Holthuysen*, *Christiaan Faupel*, *Ariaantje Angelia Martyn*, Weduwe *Frans Pieters*, *Heinrich Matzky*, in leven Luitenant der Jagers, *Johan Godfried van Rittberg*, in leven Luitenant der Jagers, *Johannes Jacobus Mak*, in leven Boekhouder, *George Jacob Schmidgal*, in leven Kapitein van de Infanterie, *Pieter Engelbertus Steyman Gammaries Knaars*, in leven tweede Deurwaarder, *Franciscus Gonzalis*, *J. H. Gratiaan*, in leven Ordinair Klerk, *Charles Francois Fredrick Douart*, *J. L. G. van Zelder*, *Pieter Wynand Saalveld*, *Johan Fransien*, *Jacob Hoensiger*, in leven Sergeant, *Hendrik Warreman*, in leven Kok van het buiten Hospital, *Carel August Mayer*, in leven Boekhouder, *Willem van Cas*, in leven Luitenant van de Infanterie, de Weduwe *van Thiel*, de Weduwe *Fransien*, *Pieter Wouter van Wynguarden*, in leven Onderkoopman, *Michael Pieter Fabritius van Tengnagel*, in leven Onderkoopman en Translateur, *J. W. Rudolph*, in leven Onderkoopman, *Abraham Samlant*, in leven Geassumeerd Lid, in dezen Hoogen Raad, *David van der Beuke*, in leven Luitenant Kwartiermeester, *Philip Joseph Galles*, in leven Finantie Boekhouder en *Harko Ipsma Vinckers*, aan den zelven raad by requesten verzocht heeft, citatien by edictie ad valves curiæ ter indaging van allen en een iegelyk die vermeenen eenig regt, actie of pretentie te hebben, op de voorschreven insolvente boedels.

En dit verzoek aan welmelde Curator geaccordeerd zynde; Zoo is het, dat ik *W. A. van den Heuvel*, waarnemende eerste Deurwaarder en Gezworen Exploicteur van welmelde Hoogen Raade, voor de tweede maal ben dagvarende allen en een iegelyk die vermeenen mogten eenig regt actie of pretentie op de voorschreven boedels te hebben, ter Rolle van dezen Hoogen Raad tegen Woensdag den 15de aanstaande te compareeren omme het eerste default te purgeeren voorts nog hunne pretentien bekend te maken die te institueeren en fundeeren op pœne dat die geene die hier van ingebreeke blyven, zullen worden geimponeerd een euwig silentium.

Aldus gepubliceerd en geaffigeerd.

Batavia, den 11de July 1812.

(Door my)

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL.

Expl.

ADVERTENTIE.

UIT de hand te koop twee nieuw geboude Tjunias van 5 Coyangs, te bevragen by J. H. DE HOOGH, op Jaccatra.

Batavia den 11de July 1812.

VENDU ADVERTISSEMENT.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen Vendutie werden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 13de July 1812.

VOOR de woning van *M. D. Burkens*, staande in de Buiten Nieuwpoort Straat, van Huismeubelen, Juweelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 14de July 1812.

VOOR 't Huis No: 22. staande op de Grote Rooa-mallacca, van een parthy gemaakte Juweelen, Losse, Gesleepen, en Ruwe Diamanten, Goud en Zilverwerken, Meubilaire Goederen, Lyfeigenen, fraay en wel gedresseerde Rypaarden, Zadels, Jagt Ceweeren, Pistolen, Zabels en wesmeer, welke goederen 's dags bevorens of op Maandag den 13de 's morgens van 9 tot 12 uuren, voor een ieder te zien zyn.

Op Woensdag den 15de July 1812.

VOOR de woning van den Chinees *Que Lingko*, staande op de Padjagalang buiten de Utrechtse Poort, van eenige Huismeubelen, Zilver-werken, Javase Lywaten en andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 16de July 1812.

IN het Arm-huis, binnen de Stad, van eenige gemaakte Klederen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Slaven en andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 17de July 1812.

VOOR het Negotie Huis van wylen *N. Maas* en *J. O. Caulier*, staande aan de westzyde van de Teigersgragt, van Lywaten, Dranken, Galanterie Waren, Koperdraad, Schryf en Druk-papier, Japanse goederen, Naay en Kant Gaaren, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Zaturdag den 25 July 1812.

ZAL door Vendumeesteren vendutie werden gehouden voor het Vendukantoor, van de volgende Vastigheden; als.

Voor reekening van den Wel Ed. Gestr. Heer W V. H. van Riemsdyk.

No. 1. Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een Steene Huis, staande en geleegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Groote-Rivier, in het blok E. sub No. 58.

No. 2. Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een Steene Pedak, staande en geleegen even buiten deze Stadspoort Diest in de Chineese Campong, in het Westerveld het 3de deel van het blok O. sub No. 88.

No. 3. Zeeker stuk verwilderd Zaayland, geleegen buiten deze Stad, tusschen de Rivier Southar in de groote Tjakong, in het Oosterveld het blok J. sub No. 15.

Voor reekening van Mejuff. Geertruida Anthonia Vollei wed. Cantebeen.

Zeeker stuk leedig Land, geleegen omtrent een quart uurgaans Zuidwaards buiten deze Stad, tusschen het Molenvliet en Drosserspad, of in het Westerveld het 2de deel van het blok M. sub No, 134.

Voor reekening des Boedels van wylen de Bandasche vrouw Habieba.

Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een Steene Pedak, staande en geleegen buiten deze Stad, tusschen the Bacharagtsgragt and Buffels Rivier, in het Westerfeld het 8ste deel van het blok P. sub No, 386.

Voor reekening des Boedels van wylen Room Taliep.

Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een Wagenhuis en Paardestal, staande en geleegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Groote-Rivier, in het blok E. sub No. 44.

Voor reekening van Mejuff. Alida Jacoba Kaysan, Huisvrouw van den Heer A. L. P. de Serierre.

No. I. Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een Steene Huisje, staande en geleegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Oostzyde van de Groote-Rivier, in het blok Q. 2. sub No. 69.

No. 2. Zeeker Erf bebouwd met een grote Steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave vertrekken, Paardestal en Wagenhuis, staande en geleegen binnen deze Stad, aan de Ooszyde van de Groote-Rivier in het blok Q. 4. sub No. 49 en 51.

BATAVIA, den 10 July 1812.

On TUESDAY the 14th Instant,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At No. 22, Malacca-Street.

A VARIETY of Jewellery and Precious Stones, Worked Gold, Plate, Furniture, Slaves, Saddle-horses, Saddles, Fowling-pieces, Pistols, &c. &c. &c. The whole of which may be seen the day before Sale at from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 at noon.

ADVERTENTIE.

OP aanstaande Dingsdag den 14de July 1812, zal Vendute werden gehouden op de Grote Rooa-mallacca No: 22. van een parthy gemaakte Juweelen, Losse, Gesleepen, en Ruwe Diamanten, Goud en Zilver-werken, Meubilaire Goederen, Lyfeygenen, fraay en wel gedresseerde Rypaarden, Zadels, Jagt Geweeren, Pistolen, Zabels en wesmeer; welke goederen daags bevoorens Maandag den 13de 's morgens van negen tot twaalf uuren voor een ieder te zien zyn.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALZOO den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, aan den Griffier van Hoog gemelden Raad PIETER VAN HEEMSTEDE CAPPELHOFF, in zyne qualiteit als Curator in de Boedels van Insolvente overledene alhier, en als zodanig Administreerende de nalatenschap van wylen *Jacobus van den Boogaart*, heeft verleend Citatie by Edicte ad valvas Curiæ, op en de jegens alle onbekenden, die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de voorschreven nalatenschap vermeenen te hebben.

Zoo is 't dat ik *Willem Anthony van den Heuvel*, waarneemend Eerste gezworen Exploicteur van welmelden Hoogen Raad by deze dagvare alle onbekenden, die eenig recht actie of pretentie ten lasten van de nalatenschap van voornoemden *Jacobus van den Boogaart*, vermenen te hebben, omme op Woensdag den 22ste July 1812, des morgens ten half negen uren ter Rolle van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, te Compareeren dan wel gemachtigden te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentien te institueren, op pœne, dat alle Difaillanten die ten voorschrevenen dage en plaatze, niet Compareeren, nochte gemachtigden zenden verstoken zullen zyn van hun recht en de actie.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceerd, na voorgaande klokke geslag ten puye van den Raad-huize der Stad Batavia, dezen 9de July 1812.

By my

W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,

Expl.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. T. McQuoid, Malay Translator to Government.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct, that the following letters from the Resident at Cheribon, detailing the particulars of the arrest of Bagoos Rangin, the rebel and freebooter, who has so long with his adherents infested those provinces, be published for general information.

The measures taken by the Resident for ensuring the arrest of Bagoos Rangin, as well as those which are contemplated for the apprehension of his accomplices, meet the entire approbation of the Lieutenant Governor, and he embraces with pleasure the opportunity of expressing the sense he entertains of the ability and energy manifested by the Resident on the occasion.

The attachment of the Sultans of Cheribon has been conspicuous, and must ensure the favorable attention of the British Government.

The Resident has been directed to intimate to their Highnesses as well as to the inferior persons, who have been useful on the occasion, the approbation of the Lieutenant Governor, and in particular to Mr. Bois, whose allowances are raised from Spanish Dollars 100 to Spanish Dollars 150 per month, in testimony of the essential service rendered by him, and of his general talents and qualifications.

The promised reward of 1000 Spanish Dollars is to be disbursed without delay to the parties entitled to it, and the appointment of the Pepatty of Senang Kasie is confirmed.

A special Sessions of the High Court of Justice, has been directed to assemble without delay at Cheribon, for the purpose of proceeding to the immediate trial of the Prisoner.

To
The Honorable Thomas S. Raffles, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Honorable Sir,

Since my arrival in this Province, my attention has been directed to maintain its tranquillity by a strict vigilance, and by taking the most decisive measures to root out the bands of Robbers that continue to infest the neighbouring districts.

Having opened a correspondence with the Landrost at Krawang, I received a letter from Mr. Offers, on the 25th instant, mentioning his having dispersed a party of Rangin's followers, under the noted Naireem, and taken some prisoners, and containing information tending to excite a strong suspicion against Bagoos Manoch, the nephew of Bagoos Rangin, who resides at the Campong Boonto, in the Blandong District of Cheribon.

On receipt of this information I directed Mr. Prudants, (the Overseer of the Blandongs) to arrest the person of Bagoos Manoch and any other of the party of Bagoos Rangin that could be discovered and forward them to me.

Mr. Prudants accordingly succeeded in securing Bagoos Manoch and sent him down to-day together with an uncle of Rangin, named Grieseen alias Sidja Djuda, who resides in the Blandong District, and against whom, as he stated to me, there were also strong suspicions.

On examining these persons I have not been able to substantiate the charge against them from want of the necessary evidence, but as there are strong grounds for suspicion against them I have placed them in the Fort, and have written to Mr. Offers to forward any evidence that he may be in possession of.

I hope at an early period to be enabled to acquaint your Excellency with the success of the measures which I have taken for obtaining possession of the person of Bagoos Rangin and his chief followers, and for placing those Districts in a state of permanent order and tranquillity.

I have the honor to remain,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
J. LAWRENCE,
Resident.

TANKIL,
June 26, 1812.

To
The Honorable THOMAS S. RAFFLES, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Honorable Sir,

On the 28th instant, I had the honor of making known to you the apprehension of Bagoos Rangin, who arrived at Tankil on the evening of the same day, and is now safely lodged in the Fort of Cheribon, at the same time, a relation of Bagoos Rangin was apprehended also, and brought in with him named Jasan.

Since my arrival in this Province, my attention had been particularly directed to accomplish the apprehension of this formidable rebel and his chief followers, who have now for six years and a half, erected the standard of rebellion in these Districts, in defiance of all the power of Government.

Considering that this man had for such a length of time always eluded pursuit, and that all attempts to secure him by a Military force were perfectless useless, it only remained to try with him the same arts of finesse and stratagem, with which he has so long deluded the simple natives of this Province.

But previous to taking any definite measures, I had several communications with the Sultans on this subject, and I laboured to impress upon their minds the nature of the connection, which it was equally their interest and duty to maintain with the present Government, and that they had now an opportunity of rendering an essential service to your Excellency, and at the same time afford the most convincing proof of their attachment to the British Nation.

I have reason to believe, that these representations were not without effect, and I had the satisfaction to perceive the Sultans enter with some degree of alacrity into the measures I had occasion to propose to them.

I also sent for the District Tommoongongs, and acquainted them that your Excellency was disposed to notice with favor every mark of their attachment, at the same time, that you will severely punish the least neglect of their duty, and finally told them they would be considered personally answerable for the due administration and tranquillity of their respective Districts.

I directed the Patroles stationed in the different districts to be kept in continual duty, with orders to be vigilant and active, and that all persons unprovided with proper passes or other satisfactory testimonials, should be arrested and sent to me.

Having had occasion repeatedly to notice the zeal and attachment to the present Government displayed by Mr. G. Bois, (the Overseer of the Coffee Plantations in this Province) I had several communications with this Gentleman relative to the best mode of obtaining possession of the person of Bagoos Rangin and his chief followers, and I then directed him to proceed to his District for this purpose and to keep me constantly advised of his proceedings.

Mr. G. Bois accordingly proceeded from Cheribon early in the morning of the 26th, fully instructed with regard to the plan of operations he was to pursue.

By the accompanying report from Mr. Bois, your Excellency will perceive the plan which was adopted upon this occasion, and the success which attended it.

The immediate Agents who apprehended Bagoos Rangin were the Pepatty of Senang Kasie, the Mantrie of Sultan Anom, named Djaga Ganna, and a Birclan named Raxa Denangsa.

I have the honor to transmit a copy of the examination of Bagoos Rangin, and his relation, taken down this morning, and a copy has been forwarded to Mr. Offers—and I have taken all practicable means for effecting the apprehension of the persons therein named.

As the chain which formed the bond of connection between this formidable band of Rebels is now disunited, I hope that I may be fortunate enough, at an early period to announce to your Excellency their total capture, or annihilation, and I can assure your Excellency that no exertions shall be wanting on my part to accomplish an object that may restore these Provinces to a state of quiet and eventual prosperity.

Agreeable to the Proclamation of the late Landrost, dated on the 19th February, the sum of 1000 Spanish dollars is promised to the Captors of Bagoos Rangin, for the payment of which I request your Excellency's authority.

Considering it very desirable, that services of this kind should be promptly rewarded, I beg leave to recommend that the Pepatty of Senang Kasie, whose appointment at present is only provisional, may be confirmed in the same by your Excellency's commission.

This man, whose name is Rixa Juda, had formerly been extremely active upon a similar service, in consequence of which, the late Landrost, had provisionally appointed him to that office.

I shall also take the first opportunity of providing for the two other persons engaged in this affair, in some subordinate situation.

I feel it my duty respectfully to represent to your Excellency the very essential services rendered to Government by Mr. G. Bois on the present, as well as on many former occasions, in which he has freely ventured his life against the Rebels, and I beg leave to recommend this Gentleman in the strongest manner to your Excellency's favorable consideration.

Mr. Bois's salary at present is one hundred Spanish Dollars per month; if I might presume to recommend to your Excellency to add 100 Spanish Dollars per month to that allowance, it would be a just reward for this Gentleman's eminent services, and hold out a very encouraging example to all other persons to exert themselves in the service of the Government; and I would fain hope, that the encreasing resources of this Province might reimburse the Government for a liberality so justly bestowed.

It is also my duty to represent to your Excellency in a favorable manner the laudable conduct of Mr. Prudants (overseer of the Blandongs) who has been uniformly active and zealous, and has given material assistance on the present occasion. Should your Excellency be pleased to bestow some reward upon this Gentleman also, I can venture to say, that he is deserving of it.

I beg leave respectfully to express my hope that the proceedings herein detailed may be honored with your Excellency's approbation.

I have the honor to remain,
Honorable Sir,
Your most obedt. humble Servant.
J. LAWRENCE, *Resident.*

TANKIL, CHERIBON,
June 29, 1812.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

On the 6th instant, arrived the ship *Hermes*, —— Hall, master, from Bengal. She left the Pilot on the 9th of May, and touched at Tappanooly, Bencoolen and Padang—Passenger, Abraham Couperus, Esq.

We have been favoured by this conveyance with some Bengal papers, from which we have extracted the most interesting parts for the entertainment of our Readers.

Private letters from England of a late date, state the mental derangement of His Majesty to have increased, while his bodily health had rather improved. As the period was near approaching when the restrictions imposed on the Prince Regent would expire, the next arrival may be expected to bring us important intelligence regarding the final arrangements of the administration.

On the 2d instant, the Honorable Company's schooner *Wellington* went down to Anjer, to convey Capt. Teasdale of the Royal Navy and Mr. Robinson, with Government despatches on board H. M.'s ship *Leda.* While the *Wellington* was there, His Majesty's ship *Africaine* came in sight, supposed to be bound to this port. The *Welington* returned on the 5th, and as the *Africaine* has not yet appeared, we must conclude she had a different destination.

On the 8th instant arrived the ship James Drummond, from Tagul, with a cargo of Rice.

We are concerned to state the death of Captain French, of H. M. 89th Regiment at Samarang, at which place he had arrived from Banca, on board of the Hospital ship *Good Hope.*

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Cornelia, ship Samdany, do James Drummond, H. C. brig Mary-Ann, ship Hermes, do. Cheribon, do. Pekin, brig Nancy, do. Cornelia Catharina, H. C. sch'r Wellington, schooner Tiger, brig America.

ERRATA,

In the Additional Supplement of Saturday the 4th instant.

Pag. 1,	Col. 1,	*l.* 82, ..	*for* best	*read* least,
——	Col. 2,	*l* 57, 58 — ..	20° 44″ S / 109 47 15 E	2° 44′ 00 S / 109 47 15 E
——	——	*l.* 80, ..	— having already,	having been already.
——	Col. 3,	*l.* 52, ..	— here, ...	— have,
Pag. 2,	Col. 1,	*l.* 32, ..	— month	— mouth,
——	——	*l.* 46, ..	— 54″	— 54′
——	Col. 2,	*l.* 15, ..	— incriptions	— inscriptions
——	——	*l.* 60, ..	— migratry ..	— migratory,
——	——	*l.* 63, ..	— there	— these,
——	——	*l.* 74, ..	— forest	— first,
——	Col. 3,	*l.* 8. ..	— Mahammed	— Muhammed
——	——	*l.* 7, ..	— Argo	— Aryo,
——	——	*l.* 7, ..	— Surgo	— Súryo,
——	——	*l.* 17, ..	— beneficient	— beneficent.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The poetical favour of A. M. has been received, but we are convinced he will perceive on re-perusal, that it requires correction, in several parts of the rhyme, and in two or three of the measures, to render it fit to meet the public eye.

LYST der in de Lutersche Kerk, getrouwd zynde persoonen zedert den 1ste tot den 30ste Juni 1812.

Den 28 Johan Godfried Bockemohle, van Amsterdam.
met
Maria Engeltina van Leeuwen, van Palembang.

LYST der gedoopte kinderen by de Hollandsche Gemeente, zedert den 1ste tot den 30ste Juni 1812.

Den 21 Het kind Daniel Couperus, Steyn Parvé, geboren den 27 April 1812
- 28 - - Johan Theodoor Kruythoff, geboren den 2 Maart 1812.
- - - Cornelia Fredrica Balthina Weyhenke, geboren den 26 Mei 1812.

LYST der gedooopte kinderen by de Portugeesche Gemeente, zedert den 1ste tot den 30ste Juni 1812.

Den 12 Het kind Silvester Jacobus Leanders, geboren op Depok, den 17 October 1811.
- - - Carel Mosesz, geboren den 28 April waar van de moeder is de vrye Christen Vrouw Rachel Elizabeth Willems, geadopteerd door Salomon Moses.
- 21 - - Philippina Jacobs, geboren den 3 September 1811, waar van de moeder is Margaretha Andermida.
- 28 - - Willem Jacob, oud 19 dagen waar van de moeder is Roosemond Slavinne, geadopteerd door Johannes Staalhoff.
- - - Hermanus Ferdinandus, geboren den 14 November 1806.
- - - Esparanca Steyntina Ferdinandus, geboren den 19 Februari 1807.
- - - Coenradus Ferdinandus, geboren den 14 April 1807.
- - - Froenatus Theofratus Nicolaas, geboren den 16 Augustus 1811.

LYST der gedoopte by de R. K. Gemeente, zedert den 1ste tot den 30ste Juni 1812.

Den 24 Een dogtertje van Andrew Hogan en Margareth Roach, geboren den 4 Juni 1812.

NAAM-LYST der overledene en op het Nieuwe Kerkhof begravene Lyken, van primo tot ultimo Juni, als.

Den 1 Juni, Een ongedoopt kintje oud 2 dagen van wylen den burger F. C. Reimert.
- 3 —— Samuel Benedictus Alvis, out 2 jaren.
- 4 —— Jeremias Otto Caulier, out griffier in den Hoogen Raad van Justitie en de Militaire Vierschaar.
- 5 —— Rosina Elizabeth Isaak.
- - —— Carolina Albertina Hendriks.
- 6 —— A. T. De la Rambalje.
- - —— Een dood geboren kintje van Mejuffrouw de wed. Joseph Veller,
- 7 —— Abigael,
- 8 —— Esperansa van de Cust.
- 9 —— Maria Jacoba Muller.
- - —— Een ongedoopt kintje out 9 dagen van den clerk D. J. Dieas.
- 11 —— Een ongedoopt kintje out 1 dag van den prisoner Luit. G. T. Wagenaar.
- 12 —— Lodewyk Alberti, Brigadier en Chef de Etat Major by het voorm. Gouvernement.
- 13 —— Sussanna Roode, gesepareerde huisvrouw van den burger J. B. Zimmers.
- - —— P. H. Ferdinandus, out 3 maanden zoontje van den burger A. Ferdinandus.
- - —— C. F. Scheltus, huisvrouw van den gepensioneerde boekhouder J. H. Hagebout.
- 14 —— Johannes Jonas.
- - —— F. J. Samuels, out 1 maand zoontje van den burger J. H. Samuels.
- 15 —— J. S. Dandredju, jonge dogter.
- - —— E. J. Geeugh, Officier van de Brick de Wellington.
- 16 —— A. E. P. Huigens,
- - —— J. Ralph, Engelsche Capt. Milit.
- 17 —— M. J. van Gaalen, out 2 jaren dogtertje wyl. den Luit. Milit. J. H. van Gaalen.
- 19 —— C. J. de Vos, out 2 jaren dogtertje van den clerk J. F. de Vos.
- 20 —— Rosier Jacobs.
- - —— Jan Adam Merz,
- 21 —— J. Holtus, Officier van het Deensche Compagnie Schip de Kroon Prins.
- - —— H. M. van der Linde, wed. M. de Haan.
- 22 —— F. V. Jans.
- - —— G. Merts, wed. den burg. J. W. v. Greeven.
- 25 —— H. Pieters, out 5 jaren.
- 26 —— R. C. Dias.
- - —— M. D. Seymons, huisvrouw van den out Captein J. E. Martens.
- - —— Een eerst geboren kintje van den burger A. Macare.
- 27 —— J. W. Macare, out 3 jaren, dogtertje van den out Schepen A. Macare.
- 29 —— J. C. Hofman, huisvrouw van den Capt. Milit. W. P. de Jong.
- - —— Lipke, prissonier corporaal.
- 30 —— J. de Jong, out 5 jaren, dogtertje van den gesepareerde burger J. de Jong.
- - —— M. A. Jansen, huisvrouw van den burger C. P. Jansen.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 6th March, Captain John Tombs, of the 1st Regiment Native Cavalry, to Miss Mary Remmington.

At the same place, on the 11th March, Mr. John Cashman, to Miss Mary Hill.

On Saturday, the 21st March, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. D. Ward, William Mackenzie, Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment, and Surgeon to the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, to Miss Margaret Allan.

At Fort William, on the 24th March, by the Revd. Dr. Young, Serjeant Paul Wren, of Artillery, to Mrs. Martha Lindford, Relict of William Lindford, of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, who died on foreign service.

At Trichinopoly, on the 15th Feb. Serjeant William Fraser, of H. M.'s 1st (or Royal) Regt. of Foot, to the amiable and accomplished Miss Eleanor Monro.

At Futtyghur, at the house of Mr. Weskin Jacob, Merchant, on the 12th Feb. by the Reverend Petrus Sarkies, Mr. Simon Marker, to Mrs. Mary Palmer.

At Madras, on the 12th March, Johannes Narcis, Esq. to Miss Ann Shamier, the only daughter of John Shamier, Esq. a most respectable and opulent Armenian merchant at that place; and on which occasion His Excellency the Right Reverend Archbishop of Armenia performed the Mass with all possible magnificence, immediately after which, His Excellency bestowed his episcopal benediction on the happy Bride and Bridegroom.

BIRTHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 11th March, the Lady of Charles Mackenzie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th Feb. the Lady of L. H. Sterling, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Friday the 6th March, the Lady of C. Bayley, Esq. of a Son.

On Sunday morning, the 8th March, the Lady of O. L. Bie, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Native Court at Serampore, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 28th Feb. Mrs. Daniel, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 13th January, the day after quitting Macao, on board the *Balcarras*, Captain C. C. McIntosh, a gentleman well known and highly respected at Bombay. His death was occasioned by the accidental bursting of a quarter-deck gun in repeating signals. He was proceeding to Europe in command of his own vessel the Balcarras, fraighted by government.

At Calcutta, two days after the completion of the 24th year of her age, the lady of C. Davidson, Esq. of the Civil Service;—a lady justly endeared by her virtues to her friends and to society, and whose death is most sincerely lamented.

On the 5th March, the Daughter of G. P. Bagram, Esq. aged 1 year and 5 months.

On Wednesday, the 4th March, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Joanna Martin, consort of Mr. Charles Martin.

On the 19th March, the Lady of John McRae, Esq. of Chittagong, sincerely and justly regretted.

Died at sea, while proceeding from Java, for the recovery of his health, Lieutenant Charles Archer, Bengal Artillery.

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE OF THE 12TH MARCH, 1812.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 18, 1812.

Doubts having arisen how far the case of Major General John Garstin comes under the operation of the General Orders of the 4th of August 1808; the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has determined, that that Officer shall be continued in the Exercise of the Command of the Engineer Corps until the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be obtained on the subject.

C. W. GARDINER,
Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 3, 1812.

The Governor General in Council was pleased to make the following Appointments, on the 10th ult.

Brevet Major James Mouat, of the Engineer Corps, to survey and report upon the nature of the Ground at Point Palmiras, in respect to its qualities for supporting a Light House, and also the means of supplying the Establishment with fresh Water should it not be attainable on the extreme Point, or detached land.

Brevet Major Thomas Anburey, of Engineers, to superintend the clearing of such part of Saugor

and, as may be sufficient for fixing a proper scite for he erection of a Light House.

C. W. GARDINER,
Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

eneral Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 3, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in ouncil is pleased to resolve, that Lieut. Col. John rancis Paschaud, of the Regiment of Artillery, be ansferred to the Invalid Establishment from the 1st nstant, and that the following Promotions shall have ffect in succession to the vacancy thereby occasioned.

Regiment of Artillery.

Major Alexander Caldwell, to be Lieutenant Colo-el, from the 1st of March 1812, vice Paschaud, trans-erred to the Invalid Establishment.

Brevet Major and Captain Alexander McLeod, to e Major from the same date, vice Caldwell, pro-oted.

Captain Lieutenant George Swiney, to be Captain f a Company, from the same date, vice McLeod, romoted.

Lieutenant Richard Powney, to be Captain Lieut. om the same date, vice Swiney, promoted.

Lieutenant Fireworker Patrick Grant Mathison, to e Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Powney, romoted.

Captain William Richards, of the Regiment of Ar-llery, is appointed Commissary of Ordnance to the agazine at Allahabad, vice Fuller, promoted to a egimental Majority.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hardwicke, of Artil-ry, having produced a Medical Certificate, is per-itted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the ecovery of his health; such furlough to commence om the date of his departure from the Island of auritius.

C. W. GARDINER,
Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

From the Calcutta Gazette, Mar. 19.

eneral Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 10, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in ouncil having had under consideration the inconven-ence to which Officers, especially those of inferior ank, are exposed upon returning from furlough, or om a voyage to Sea, whose Corps may be stationed at osts remote from the Presidency, from a want of eans to defray their expenses owing to the regulations f the Service, not providing for the payment of allow-nces becoming due to them from the time of leaving he Presidency, until joining and pay being issued in egular course; and which has been the cause of fre-uent applications to Government for advance on ac-ount, by a compliance with which, loss might even-ally fall on the Public: with a view to afford every ecessary accommodation to Officers under the circum-ances above stated, as well as to guard against loss to he Public, the following orders are issued:

All Officers at the Presidency, whether proceeding n, or returned from leave of furlough, are entitled un-er existing regulations to draw their pay and allow-ces Monthly, as they become due, from the Presi-ency Paymaster, who, at the time of each Officer's eparture from the Presidency, furnishes a Certificate f the date to which he has been paid.

Upon the production of the Certificate from the Pre-dency Pay-master, the Deputy Pay-master at any in-ermediate Station, is authorized to issue the amount f the pay and allowances that may be due to any Offi-er, on a Bill in the usual form, bearing a Receipt, re-uiring at the same time, a separate Receipt. This ill, together with the Certificate of the previous pay-ent, to be transmitted to the Officer of Audit, and the ill when Audited, will be transmitted to the Military ay-master General, that the Deputy Pay-master may btain credit on his Books for the amount paid by him the Officers. The Military Pay-master General will en transmit the Bill either to the Pay-master to the ing's Troops, or to the Deputy Pay-master, in whose yment the Corps to which the Officer belongs may e stationed, as the case may be, for entry on his Dis-rsements, debiting the Pay-master with the same.

The Officer receiving pay, to be furnished by the eputy Pay-master, with a Certificate, stating the riods for which pay and allowances have been paid him; on the production of which Certificate at the xt pay Office, after another month's pay and allow-ces have become due, another payment may be made, d the same process observed as directed for the first yment.

On an Officer's joining his Corps, the pay Certificate his possession to be transmitted as a Voucher with e first abstract, on which pay and allowances may be awn for him.

As the foregoing orders provide for the speedy pay-ent of all allowances as they become due to Officers hile in progress to join their Corps, it is to be dis-nctly understood that no advances on account of al-wances not actually due will ever be authorized; and fficers are accordingly prohibited from applying for vances on such account, except in cases where spe-fic advances are authorized by the existing regulations Government to be made to Cadets, after their first rival at the Presidency, or when ordered to proceed, ter Promotion to join Corps to which they may be ally posted, from those with which they may only ve been doing duty.

C. W. GARDINER,
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

eneral Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 11, 1812.

Lieutenant G. R. Blane, of the Engineer Corps, is rected to Survey the line of Country through which e Executive Officer proposes that the New Road ould be constructed, from the Village of Cheeracole Diamond Harbonr.

C. W. GARDINER,
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

eneral Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 12, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in ouncil is pleased to make the following promotions:

8th Regiment Native Cavalry.

Cornet Francis John Speller, to be Lieutenant from e 1st March, 1812, vice Yates, transferred to the In-alid Establishment.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Samuel Grant, to be Surgeon, ice C. J. Nesbitt, deceased, date of rank to be adjust-d hereafter.

Captain Marmaduke Williamson Browne, of Artil-ery, having produced the prescribed Certificates from e Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to ake a voyage to Bombay, and eventually to Mauri-us, or the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his ealth, and to be absent from Bengal on that account r six Months, from the date of the dispatch of the hip on which he may embark.

Major Clement Browne, of the Regiment of Artil-ery, is appointed by his Lordship in Council, to Offi-ate as Deputy Agent for the 2d Division of Army loathing, during the period of Captain Browne's ab-ence, or until further Orders.

Lieut. Robert Shorediche, of the 10th Regiment of ative Infantry, having produced the prescribed ertificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the ecovery of his health.

C. W. GARDINER.
Actg. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 12, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant James George, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be adjutant to the Corps of Calcutta Native Militia, vice Ramsay.

The appointment to have effect from the date of Lieutenant Ramsay's nomination to the situation of Barrack-Master of Fort William.

C. W. GARDINER,
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 12, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to promote Mr. Kirby, Cadet of Artillery, to the rank of Lieutenant Fireworker; the date of his rank to be adjusted hereafter.

His Lordship in Council adverting to the circumstance of the corps of Engineers being now complete to its establishment of Officers, and to the Regiment of Artillery being deficient of its complement by only one Lieutenant Fireworker, is pleased to determine, that the same scale of pay and allowance as has been fixed for Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, while doing duty with corps, shall be applicable to all Cadets for the Artillery and Engineer corps during their continuance in that Station, until vacancies occur to bring them on the fixed establishment of their corps.

C. W. GARDINER,
Act. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Presidency Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 14, 1812.

In expressing his entire satisfaction at the Military appearance and skilful manœuvres of the Body Guard, which on this day have done credit to the men and evinced the assiduity and talents of the Commandant and Officers of that highly disciplined Corps, the Governor General is happy in the opportunity now afforded him, of conveying sentiments still more grateful to his mind, because due to merits of a higher clase.

The voluntary service of the Body Guard on the expedition to Java, was of itself an honourable indication both of public and Military zeal, virtues with which their conduct in the field amply corresponded.

The Corps was attached from the beginning to the advance of the Army under the immediate direction of that eminent and illustrious Officer, Colonel Gillespie.

The Body Guard was not wanting to the duties of the distinguished post which was assigned to them, and from the nature of that distribution of the Troops, as well as from the course of events, had a signal participation in the principal actions and severest duties of the campaign.

Captain Gall, fully justified the confidence placed in himself and his Corps, and established the highest personal reputation as an Officer and a Soldier.

Similar credit was obtained by Lieutenant and Adjutant Fielding, and by Lieutenant Scott Waring, the latter of whom enhanced the general merits of bravery and conduct, by their display under the pressure of severe illness, which he never permitted to divert him from fatigue, or to slacken for a moment the most strenuous exertion of activity and zeal.

Nor is less praise due to Mr. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon, for the zealous performance of his duties with the Corps during its active operations in the field.

It would be superfluous and out of place to enlarge upon the renown which in a degree, scarcely parralleled, has crowned the achievements of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and the Officers and Troops under his command—the glory of that army is immortal, and has added lustre even to British fame

It is no disparagement, therefore, to the general and unabating admiration with which the Governor General will ever contemplate the noble efforts which accomplished that important conquest, that he nevertheless should have witnessed with peculiar gratification the share obtained in the high honours of such events by a Corps with which he is proud to claim a personal and intimate connection.

The Governor General requests Captain Gall to communicate this testimony of his approbation and esteem to the Officers, European and Native, noncommissioned Officers and Men of the Body Guard, whom he has long commanded with so much advantage to the service and honor to himself.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

T. W. TAYLOR, *Mil. Sec.*

FROM THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OF THE 26TH MARCH, 1812.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 16, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council considering it to be expedient, that the local Government of Java, should be empowered to grant the indulgence of furlough to Europe, or of permission to proceed to Sea, to such of the European Officers on duty at that Settlement, whose state of health may render it necessary for them to depart the Island without waiting for the previous sanction of the Supreme Government; His Lordship in Council accordingly authorizes furlough and leave of absence to be granted to Officers of this establishment so situated, subject to the following regulations:

Officers desirous of obtaining furlough to Europe or leave of absence from Java, shall accompany their applications for the same, by Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments of the Island, according to the subjoined Forms.

A

Certificate to be furnished by the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Corps or Department, to which the party belongs.

I. A. B. Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, do hereby Certify, that (insert the Officer's Rank and Name) of the (Corps or Department,) has been for some time in a bad state of health.

From { Chronic Liver,
Dysentery,
Intermitting Fever,
General debility from climate, &c.

as I solemnly declare, that according to the best of my judgment, a return to Europe is essentially necessary to his recovery; I therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed thither, on account of his health.

The concurrence of the Superintending Surgeon at Java, or in his absence, of the Senior Surgeon on the spot, in the tenor of the preceding Certificate, shall be expressed in one or other of the following Forms, which shall also accompany applications for furlough, to that Government.

From the Medical Department, from all Officers or Medical Staff.

No. 1.

I do hereby Certify, that A. B. is in a bad state of health, and that I think it highly advisable for him to return to Europe, by the first opportunity.

No. 2.

I do hereby Certify, that A. B. is in a very bad state of health, and that I think a return to Europe, necessary for his recovery.

No. 3.

I do hereby Certify, that A. B. is in an extremely bad state of health, and that according to the best of my judgment, a speedy return to Europe is indispensably necessary for his recovery.

From the Pay Department according as one or other of these Forms may be applicable to the cases of Individuals.

FORM A.

I hereby Certify, that there are no demands upon the Books of this Office against (insert the Rank and Name of the Officer and the Corps to which he belongs.)

(Signed) *Dy. My. Pay.-Mast. Genl.*

JAVA, (insert date.)

FORM B.

I hereby Certify, that I have taken security from (insert the names of the Securities) for any balance which may be found to be due from (insert the Rank, Name, Corps and Appointment of the Officers) on the final audit and adjustment of the Accounts pending between him and Government.

Dy. My. Pay Mast. Gen.

JAVA, (insert date.)

FORM C.

Form of the Security, referred to in the preceding, and which is to be submitted for the approbation of Government previous to the Certificate B. being granted.

"In consideration of (insert the Rank, Name, and Appointment of the Officer) being allowed by this Government, to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health, without a previous audit and adjustment of the Accounts pending between him and Government, we (insert the Names of the Securities) hereby engage to be responsible to Deputy Military Pay-master General at Java, or to his Successors for every balance which may hereafter appear against the said (insert the Name of the Officer) on the final adjustment of the Accounts now pending between him and Government, the decision of the Supreme Government in Bengal, to be deemed conclusive on all matters relating to the said Accounts, and after such decision, the Balance thereof, if against the said (insert the Name of the Officer) to be forthwith paid by us accordingly to the said or to the Deputy Military Pay-master General at Java, for the time being on requisition being made to us in that behalf.

Java, (insert date,) } (Signatures) ——— ——— ———

Securities.

Officers, either of His Majesty's, or the Honorable Company's Service, having obtained permission from the Commander of the Forces, or the Government of Java, respectively, to proceed to Europe on furlough, shall be furnished from the Pay Department of the Island, with Certificates specifying the dates, up to which they have received their Pay and Allowances agreeably to the subjoined Forms.

Form of Certificate to be granted to Officers of His Majesty's Service.

I hereby Certify, that (insert the rank and name of the Officer) of His Majesty's ——— Regiment of ——— has received from this Department his Company's Allowances up to the ——— and King's Pay at ——— per diem to the ——— both inclusive, and to no later period.

Pay Office General, Java, (insert date,) } (Signature) *Deputy Military Pay master General.*

Form of Certificate to be granted to Officers of the Honorable Company's Service.

I hereby Certify, that (insert rank and name of the Officer) of the Honorable Company's (insert the denomination of the Corps) has received from this Department, his Pay up to ——— and his Allowances to ——— both inclusive, and to no later period.

Pay Office General, Java, (insert date,) } (Signature) *Deputy Military Pay-master General.*

Furloughs to Europe, or leave of absence from the Island, granted to Officers serving at Java, of the Honorable Company's Service under the present Regulation, shall in every instance be published in General Orders by the local Government, and copies of all such Orders shall be transmitted to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department in Bengal, for the purpose of being submitted for the approbation and confirmation of the Governor General in Council, by the earliest opportunities, accompanied by authentic information of the date of desparch of ships on which Officers or Medical Staff may have departed the Island, in order that it may be ascertained from what date the furlough of individuals are to have effect, and that the same may be expressed in the General Orders which will be issued by the Supreme Government, in confirmation of those by the Government at Java, for the information of the several Departments concerned in Bengal.

The Officer Commanding the Forces on Java, will also transmit to the Adjutant General of the Army in Bengal, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a report of the Officers of the Bengal Establishment, who may have obtained leave to proceed to Europe under the foregoing authority and Regulations.

C. W. GARDINER,
Acting Sect. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

AMERICA.

Documents presented to Congress with the President's Message.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

SIR, *Washington, July 3, 1811.*

I have had the honour of stating to you verbally the system of defence to which his Majesty has been compelled to resort for the purpose of protecting the maritime rights and interests of his dominions against the new discription of warfare that has been adopted by his enemies. I have presented to you the grounds upon which his Majesty finds himself still obliged to continue that system, and I conceive that I shall best meet your wishes, as expressed to me this morning, if in a more formal shape I should lay before you the whole extent of the question, as it appears to his Majesty's government to exist between Great Britain and America.

I beg leave to call your attention, Sir, to the principles on which his Majesty's Orders in Council were originally founded. The decree of Berlin was directly and expressly an act of war, by which France prohibited all nations from trade or intercourse with Great-Britain, under peril of confiscation of their ships and merchandise, although France had not the means of imposing an actual blockade in any degree adequate to such a purpose. The immediate and professed object of this hostile decree was the destruction of all British commerce through means entirely unsanctioned by the law of nations, and unauthorized by any received doctrine of legitimate blockade.

This violation of the established law of civilized nations in war, would have justified Great-Britain in retaliating upon the enemy by a similar interdiction of all commerce with France, and with such other countries as might co-operate with France in her system of commercial hostility against Great-Britain.

The object of Great-Britain was not, however, the destruction of trade, but its preservation, under such regulations as might be compatible with her own security, at the same time that she extended an indulgence to foreign commerce, which strict principles would have entitled her to withhold. The retaliation of Great-Britain was not, therefore, urged to the full extent of her right—our prohibition of French trade was not absolute but modified, and in return for the absolute prohibition of all trade with Great-Britain, we prohibited not all commerce with France, but all such commerce with France as should not be carried on through Great-Britain.

It was evident that this system must prove prejudicial to neutral nations; this calamity was foreseen, and deeply regretted. But the injury to the neutral nation arose from the aggression of France, which had compelled Great-Britain in her own defence to resort to adequate retaliatory measures of war.—The operation on the American commerce of those precautions, which the conduct of France had rendered indispensable to our security, is therefore to be ascribed to the unwarrantable aggression of France, and not to those proceedings on the part of Great-Britain, which that aggression had rendered necessary and just.

The object of our system was merely to counteract an attempt to crush the British trade: Great-Britain endeavoured to permit the continent to receive as large a portion of commerce as might be practicable through Great-Britain; and all her subsequent regulations, and every modification of her system by new orders or modes of granting or withholding licenses, have been calculated for the purpose of encouraging the trade of neutrals through Great-Britain, whenever such encouragement might appear advantageous to the general interests of commerce, and consistent with the publick safety of the nation. The justification of his Majesty's Orders in Council, and the continuance of that defence, have always been rested upon the existence of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and on the preseverance of the enemy in the system of hostility which has subverted the rights of neutral commerce on the continent; and it has always been declared on the part of his Majesty's government, that whenever France should have effectually repealed the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and should have restored neutral commerce to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees, we should immediately repeal our Orders in Council.

France has asserted that the decree of Berlin was a measure of just retaliation on her part, occasioned by our previous aggression; and the French government has insisted that our system of blockade, as it existed previously to the decree of Berlin, was a manifest violation of the received law of nations; we must, therefore, Sir, refer to the articles of the Berlin decree to find the principles of our system of blockade which France considers to be new, and contrary to the law of nations.

By the fourth and eighth article it is stated, as a justification of the French decree, that Great-Britain "extends to unfortified towns and commercial ports, to harbours, and to the mouths of rivers, those rights of blockade, which by reason and the usage of nations are applicable only to fortified places, and that the rights of blockade ought to be limited to fortresses really invested by a sufficient force."

It is added in the same articles that Great-Britain "has declared places to be in a state of blockade, before which she has not a single ship of war, and even places which the whole British force would be insufficient to blockade entire coasts, and a whole empire."

Neither the practice of Great-Britain nor the law of nations has ever sanctioned the rule now laid down by France, that no place, excepting fortresses in a complete state of investiture, can be deemed lawfully blockaded by sea. If such a rule were to be admitted, it would become nearly impracticable for Great Britain to attempt the blockade of any port of the continent, and our submission to this perversion of the law of nations, while it would destroy one of the principal advantages of our naval superiority, would sacrifice the common rights and interests of all maritime states.

It was evident that the blockade of May, 1806, was the principal pretended justification of the decree of Berlin, though neither the principles on which that blockade was founded, nor its practical operation, afforded any colour for the proceedings of France.

In point of date, the blockade of May, 1806, preceded the Berlin decree; but it was a just and legal blockade according to the established law of nations, because it was intended to be maintained, and was actually maintained by an adequate force appointed to guard the whole coast described in the notification, and consequently to enforce the blockade.

Great-Britain has never attempted to dispute, that in the ordinary course of the law of nations, no blockade can be justifiable or valid unless it be supported by an adequate force destined to maintain it, and to expose to hazard all vessels attempting to evade its operation. The blockade of May, 1806, was notified by Mr. Secretary Fox on this clear principle, nor was that blockade announced until he had satisfied himself by a communication with his Majesty's Board of Admiralty, that the Admiralty possessed the means and

would employ them, of watching the whole coast from Brest to the Elbe, and of effectually enforcing the blockade.

The blockade of May, 1806, was therefore (according to the doctrine maintained by Great-Britain,) just and lawful in its origin, because it was supported by both intention and fact by an adequate naval force. This was the justification of that blockade, until the period of time when the Orders in Council were issued.

The Orders in Council were founded on a distinct principle, that of defensive retaliation. France had declared a blockade of all the ports and coasts of Great Britain and her dependencies, without assigning or being able to assign, any force to support that blockade. Such an act of the enemy would have justified a declaration of the blockade of the whole coast of France, even without the application of any particular force for that service. Since the promulgation of the Orders in Council, the blockade of May, 1806, has been sustained and extended by the more comprehensive system of defencive retaliation on which those regulations are founded. But if the Orders in Council should be abrogated, the blockade of May 1806 could not continue, under our construction of the law of nations, unless that blockade should be maintained by a due application of an adequate naval force.

America appears to concur with France in asserting that Great-Britain was the original aggressor in the attack on neutral rights, and has particularly objected to the blockade of May 1806, as an obvious instance of that aggression on the part of Great-Britain.

Although the doctrines of the Berlin decree, respecting the rights of blockade, are not directly asserted by the American government, Mr. Pinkney's correspondence would appear to countenance the principles on which those doctrines are founded. The objection directly stated by America against the blockade of May, 1806, rests on a supposition that no naval force which Great-Britain possessed or could have employed for such a purpose, could have rendered that blockade effectual, and that therefore it was necessarily irregular, and could not possibly be maintained in conformity to the law of nations.

Reviewing the course of this statement, it will appear that the blockade of May, 1806, cannot be deemed contrary to the law of nations, either under the objections urged by the French, or under those declared or insinuated by the American government, because that blockade was maintained by a sufficient naval force; that the decree of Berlin was not therefore justified either under the pretext alledged by France or under those supported by America; that the Orders in Council were founded on a just principle of defensive retaliation against the violation of the law of nations committed by France in the decree of Berlin; that the blockade of May, 1806, is now included in the more extensive operation of the Orders in Council; and lastly that the Orders in Council will not be continued beyond the effectual duration of the hostile decrees of France, nor will the blockade of May, 1806, continue after the repeal of the Orders in Council, unless his Majesty's government shall think fit to sustain it by the special application of a sufficient naval force. This fact will not be suffered to remain in doubt, and if the repeal of the Orders in Council should take place, the intention of his Majesty's government respecting the blockade of May, 1806, will be notified at the same time.

I need not recapitulate to you the sentiments of his Majesty's government, so often repeated, on the subject of the French Minister's Note to General Armstrong, dated the 6th of August. The studied ambiguity of that note has since been amply explained by the conduct and language of the government of France, of which one of the most remarkable instances is to be found in the speech of the chief of the French Government on the 17th of last month to certain deputies from the free cities of Hamburgh, Bremen and Lubeck, wherein he declares that the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be the publick code of France as long as England maintains her Orders in Council of 1806 and 1807. Thus pronouncing as plainly as language will admit, that the system of violence and injustice of which he is the founder, will be maintained by him until the defensive measures of retaliation to which they gave rise on the part of Great-Britain shall be abandoned.

If other proofs were necessary to show the continued existence of those obnoxious decrees, they may be discovered in the Imperial edict, dated at Fontainbleau, October 19, 1810, that monstrous production of violence, in which they are made the basis of a system of general and unexampled tyranny and oppression over all countries subject to, allied with, or within the reach of the power of France; in the report of the French minister for foreign affairs, dated last December, and in the letter of the French minister of justice to the President of the council of prizes. To this letter, Sir, I would wish particularly to invite your attention, the date is the 25th of December, the authority it comes from most unquestionable, and you will there find, Sir, the Duke of Massa, in giving his instructions to the council of prizes in consequence of the President of the United States' proclamation of November 3, most cautiously avoiding to assert that the French decrees were repealed, and ascribing not to such repeal, but to the ambiguous passage which he quotes at length from Mr. Champagny's letter of August 5, the new attitude taken by America; and you will also find an evidence in the same letter of the continued capture of American ships after November, and under the Berlin and Milan decrees, having been contemplated by the French government; since there is a special direction given for judgement on such ships being suspended in consequence of the American proclamation, and for their being kept as pledges for its enforcement.

Can then, Sir, these decrees be said to have been repealed at the period when the proclamation of the President of the United States appeared, or when America enforced her non-importation act against Great-Britain? Are they so at this moment? To the first question, the state papers which I have referred to, appear to give a sufficient answer. For even supposing that the repeal has since taken place, it is clear that on November 3d, there was no question as to that not being then the case; the capture of the ship Orleans Packet, seized at Bourdeaux, and the Grace-Ann Green, seized or carried into Marseilles, being cases arising under the French decrees of Berlin and Milan as is very evident. Great-Britain might therefore complain of being treated with injustice by America, even supposing that the conduct of France had since been unequivocal.

America contends that the French decrees are revoked as it respects her ships upon the high seas, and you, Sir, inform me, that the only two American ships taken under their maritime operation, as you are pleased to term it, since November 1, have been restored; but may not they have been restored in consequence of the satisfaction felt in France at the passing of the non-importation act in the American Congress, an event so little to be expected; for otherwise, having been captured in direct contradiction to the supposed revocation, why were they not restored immediately?

The fears of the French navy, however, prevent many cases of the kind occurring on the ocean under the decrees of Berlin and Milan; but the most obnoxious and destructive parts of those decrees are exercised with full violence not only in the ports of France, but in those of all other countries to which France thinks she can commit injustice with impunity.

Great-Britain has a right to complain that neutral nations should overlook the very worst features of those extraordinary acts, and should suffer their trade to be made a medium of an unprecedented, violent, and monstrous system of attack upon her resources, a species of warfare unattempted by any civilized nation before the present period. --Not only has America suffered her trade to be moulded into the means of annoyance to Great-Britain under the provisions of the French decrees, but as construing those decrees as extinct, upon a deceitful declaration of the French cabinet, she has enforced her non-importation act against Great-Britain.

Under these circumstances, I am instructed by my government, to urge to that of the United States, the injustice of thus enforcing that act against his Majesty's dominions, and I cannot but hope that a spirit of justice will induce the United States' government to reconsider the line of conduct they have pursued, and at least to re-establish their former state of strict neutrality.

I have only to add, Sir, that, on my part, I shall ever be ready to meet you on any opening which may seem to afford a prospect of restoring complete harmony between the two countries, and that it will at all times give me the greatest satisfaction to treat with you on the important concerns so interesting to both.

I have the honour to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, July 11, 1811.

Sir,

In consequence of our conversation of yesterday, and the observations which you made respecting that part of my letter to you of the 3d instant, wherein I have alluded to the principle on which his Majesty's Orders in Council were originally founded, I think it right to explain myself, in order to prevent any possible mistake as to the present situation of neutral trade with his Majesty's enemies.

It will only be necessary for me to repeat what has already, long since, been announced to the American government, namely, that his Majesty's Order in Council of April 26 1809, superseded those of November, 1807, and relieved the system of retaliation adopted by his Majesty against his enemies, from what was considered in this country as the most objectionable part of it; the option given to neutrals to trade with the enemies of Great-Britain, through British ports, on payment of a transit duty.

This explanation, Sir, will, I trust, be sufficient to do away any impression that you may have received to the contrary from my observations respecting the effects which his Majesty's Orders in Council originally had on the trade of neutral nations. Those observations were merely meant as preliminary to a consideration of the question now at issue between the two countries.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration and respect, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. J. Monroe, &c.

CONGRESS.

In the schedule of Documents presented with the President's Message, there is no mention made of Mr. Monroe's letter of October 29, and the answer of Mr. Foster of October 31. These letters being the last of their correspondence, and embracing the opinions and views of the two governments, are highly important. In the former Mr. Monroe makes use of the following language:—

"I learn, with much regret, that you have received no instructions from your government founded on the new proof of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, which was communicated to the Marquis of Wellesley by the American Chargé des Affaires at London, in a document, of which I had the honour to transmit to you a copy. It might fairly have been presumed, as I have before observed, that the evidence afforded by that document, of the *complete revocation of those decrees*, so far as they interfered with the commerce of the United States with the British dominions, would have been followed by an immediate repeal of the Orders in Council. From the reply of the Marquis of Wellesley, it was at least to have been expected that no time had been lost in transmitting that document to you, and that the instructions accompanying it would have manifested a change in the sentiments of your government on the subject; the regret therefore cannot but be increased in finding that the communication which I had the honour to make to you, has not even had the effect of suspending your efforts to vindicate the perseverance of your government in enforcing those orders.

"I regret also to observe, that the light in which you have viewed this document, and the remarks which you have made on the subject, generally seem to preclude any other view of the conditions on which those orders are to be revoked, than those that were furnished by your former communications. You still adhere to the pretension that the productions and manufactures of Great-Britain, when neutralized, must be admitted into the ports of your enemies. This pretension, however vague the language heretofore held by your government, particularly by the Marquis of Wellesley, in his communications with Mr. Pinkney, on the subject, was never understood to have been embraced. Nothing, indeed, short of the specific declarations which you have made, would have induced a belief that such was the case.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) "JAMES MONROE."

Mr. Foster, in reply to these remarks, observes:—

"The pretension of France to prohibit all commerce in articles of British origin, in every part of the continent, is one among the many violent innovations which are contained in the decrees, and which are preceded by the declaration of their being founded on a determination of the Ruler of France, as he himself avowed, to revert to the principle which characterized the barbarism of the dark ages, and to forget all ideas of justice, and even the common feelings of humanity in the new method of carrying on war adopted by him.

"It is not, however, a question with Great-Britain of mere commercial interest as you seem to suppose, which is involved i the attempt by Bonaparte, to blockade he both by sea and land, but one of feeling an of national honour, contending as we d against the principles which he professes i his new system of warfare. It is impossib for us to submit to the doctrine that he ha a right to compel the whole continent t break off all intercourse with us, and to seiz upon vessels belonging to neutral nations upon the sole plea of their having visited a English port, or of their being laden wit articles of British or colonial produce, i whatsoever manner acquired.

"This pretension, however, is but a pa of that system, the whole of which, unde our constructions of the letter of M. Cham pagny, of August 5, 1810, corroborated b many subsequent declarations of the Frenc government, and not invalidated by an unequivocal declaration of a contrary teno must be considered as still in full force.

"In the communication which you latel transmitted to me, I am sorry to repeat tha I was unable to discover any facts which sa tisfactorily proved that the decrees had bee actually repealed; and I have already re peatedly stated the reasons which too pro bably led to the restoration of a few of th American ships taken in pursuance of th Berlin and Milan decrees after November Mr. Russell does not seem to deny that th decrees may still be kept in force, only thinks they have assumed a municipal chara ter; but in M. Champagny's declaratio ambiguous at it was, there is no such divisio of them into two different characters, for the contingency required by the French Mi isters took place, the Berlin and Mil decrees were to cease, according to h expression, without any qualification. I therefore, a part of them remain or be reviv again, as seems to be allowed even here, wh may not the whole be equally so? Whe proof can be obtained of their existence have it, namely, in the ports of France, which vessels have been avowedly seized und their operation since the 1st of Novemb Of their maritime existence we cannot easily obtain evidence, because of the f French ships of war which venture to lea their harbours. Who can doubt however b that had the ruler of France a navy at command equal to the enforcing of his viol decrees, he would soon show that part them to be no dead letter. The principle not the less obnoxious because it is fr necessity almost dormant for the moment, n ought it therefore to be less an object to strenuously resisted.

"Allow me, Sir, here to express my si cere regret that I have not as yet been a to convince you, by what I cannot but co sider the strongest evidence, of the contin existence of the French decrees, and con quently of the unfriendly policy of yo government in enforcing the non-importati against us and opening the trade with o enemies. His Royal Highness will, I am co vinced, learn with unfeigned sorrow, t such continues to be still the determination America, and whatever restrictions on commerce enjoyed by America in his M jesty's dominions may ensue on the part Great Britain, as retaliatory on the refusal your government to admit the productions of Great-Britain while they open their h bours to those of his Majesty's enemies, t will, I am persuaded, be adopted with sin pain, and with pleasure relinquished whene this country shall resume her neutral posit and impartial attitude between the two b ligerents.

"I have the honour to be, with the grea consideration and respect, Sir, your m obedient humble servant,

"AUG. J. FOSTER,"

Mr. Foster in his letter to Mr. Mon dated October 22d, states, that the de which took place in their condemnations not in consequence of any doubt existing his Majesty's government, as to whether French decrees were revoked, as you seem imagine, but in consequence of its be thought that the American government, u its appearing that they were deceived France would have ceased their injuri measures against the British commerce.

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